

Janesville Daily Gazette.
PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.,
By THOMSON & ROBERTS.
The terms of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows: CASH IN ADVANCE.
THE CITY, per copy, 10 cts.
THE WEEKLY, per copy, 10 cts.
MAIL, ONE YEAR, \$2.00.
THREE MONTHS, .75.
A. M. THOMSON, P. O. BOX 100.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

State News.

The Prescott Journal of Oct. 1st says last Monday evening, as Patrick, son of Martin McMan of River Falls, was returning home from the village he met with a very serious accident. The night was extremely dark and by some mistake he drove of the bridge over Rocky Branch, smashing the wagon and instantly killing the horse. The boy was severely injured, but it is thought he will recover. He is about 17 years old. The Jackson County Banner says a stack of grain belonging to Mr. Wilson Dunn, of that town, was struck by lightning and consumed, also burning another that stood close by. Others in close proximity were saved by the timely assistance of the crews of two threshing machines. His loss is 50 bushels of wheat, 50 of barley, and 200 of oats.

The New York Herald's Washington special says: "It is believed that the statements made in Richmond papers, that General Grant has been reinforced with forty-five thousand men, are greatly below the actual estimate. The troops which have gone forward to him within the past two weeks are very numerous, exceeding, in fact, the representations of the most sanguine patriot. The large majority of these men are, it is true, recruits, and many of them drafted men, but they are immediately placed in the ranks with veteran soldiers, and will soon become efficient soldiers."

The New York correspondent of the London Times says: McClellan's chances for the Presidency are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which, ordinarily, conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the "extirpation of slavery," and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly, to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South.

General Banks left New Orleans, the Louisiana Legislature waited on him in a body and a deputation of the workingmen of New Orleans presented him with an address, in which they said he was an exhibition of what the workingmen could accomplish. The General replied that he considered the workingmen the most loyal class of the community, and that he accepted their visit as the proudest honor he had received.

The Union platform treats the rebellion as wrong—as wicked and unjustifiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to make one, by constraining the rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Democratic platform nowhere condemns the rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

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Mrs. Francis McCrellan, a young German lady, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday last from Norwich, Conn. Her body was found on Monday in the Shetucket River. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict that she came to her death from unknown causes. There is much excitement, as the affair is wrapped in mystery. The general opinion is that a murder has been committed.

Poplar Grove Church, near which Gen. Meade has taken position, is on the Railroad from Petersburg to Lynchburg and Danville, called the South Side Railroad. At Meade's position commands this road, as we suppose it does, Petersburg has now no connections with the South, except through Richmond. How long can the city be held, unless Meade is dislodged?

On SATURDAY last, a gentleman arrived in Detroit, from the East, whose business leads him to visit booksellers and stationers. He had the curiosity to ascertain their proclivities, and made the inquiry in each place he visited. He found that out of 174 booksellers and stationers, 171 were for Lincoln and three were for McClellan. Knowledge is patriotism.

A curious case is about to be tried in Paris. A lady is about to prove in open court that she is not the mother of her children, or rather the children which her husband attributes to her. The matter is to be demonstrated by decisive arguments, the lady herself demanding to plead.

PAY OF SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.—It may not be generally known that the pay due our soldiers in Southern prisons can be obtained by their wives. On the presentation by the latter of the proper vouchers to the Pay Department in Washington.

OLD IRONSIDES AFTER WILMINGTON.—Rear Admiral Farragut has been assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron relieving Admiral Lee who has been assigned to duty in command of the Department of the Gulf.

A rumor prevailed in New York last night, of the death of Gen. Butler. There is no authentication of it.

A Fight in Florida.

A private letter from Pensacola, received in New Orleans (says the Era), gives the following interesting particulars of the expedition in Florida, sent out by General Asboth, in the latter part of last month: "Captain Eugene F. Roberts and his noble company A (the regiment is the Eighty-second United States colored infantry) was complimented in General Orders for a successful charge on the rebel earthworks known as Fort Hudson, at the fifteen-mile house, on the Pensacola railroad, wherein the colors of the Seventh Alabama (rebel) cavalry regiment were captured, besides a large number of horses, mules, rifles, corn, cattle, ammunition, etc., and some twenty-two rebel privates and three lieutenants were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. The rebel loss was as follows: Three privates killed, eight wounded and eleven captured; two officers wounded and one captured. The only loss on our side was one man mortally wounded and a horse killed."

"We destroyed by fire their new earth and log breastworks, besides all the buildings at the station. Before the charge was made, Captain Roberts skirmished three miles through the pine woods, the rebels steadily falling back before him, when he suddenly came upon the breastworks. It was at once perceived that the enemy was endeavoring to entrap our men, but as the line of rebels rose above the works to fire, an order was given for the black troops to lie down, and the whole volley whistled harmlessly over their heads. In the dense smoke, Captain Roberts and his men crawled up to within fifty yards of the works, when the captain ordered a charge. With bayonets fixed, they started with a yell and cleared the works, and made the captures, as above stated."

The letter from which the above is taken pays the colored soldiers a high compliment, and says "they have not only proved that they will fight, but as clean, orderly, well-disciplined troops they cannot be surpassed."

The Graveyards of Atlanta.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Arising myself of the spirit that is now so universally prevalent, to-day I wandered through the City Cemetery among the dead, and there found many a mark to indicate the spot where rests the hope of many a dotting son, daughter and wife. The grounds comprise about ten acres, more than half of which is covered with the victims of war, federal and rebel officers and privates, all crowded together so close that their coffins must touch each other. The part used as the rebel burying-ground is about four acres, and all the graves are marked, some with neat yet unassuming marble slabs. At least eight or ten thousand rebel dead must sleep in those narrow trenches. In an obscure corner I found the plot set apart for deceased federal prisoners, and, halting, I read upon the headstones many names of families from Maine to Nebraska and remembering that at home in the great North there are scores of crushed hearts who know not where their dear ones sleep, I felt that an hour could not be better spent than in deciphering the almost obliterated pencil marks upon the slabs. Upon none of the graves had the rebels inscribed ought to offend the tender sensibilities of the friends of the dead who lay there awaiting the resurrection which alone

"Can make them to glory again."

"In every instance where the name of the sleeper is unknown, the inscription is not an 'unknown Yankee,' as formerly, but 'a federal soldier, name unknown.'"

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 10th inst., says that an agent of Jeff. Davis' Government has arrived in England, from the South, who has negotiated for several thousand tons of railroad iron to mend the Southern railroads. The rails are light, and about half the weight of ordinary rails, and are to be paid in cotton. Besides the rails, iron plates, three and one-half inches in thickness, have been contracted for, to construct three fast iron-clad vessels of about a thousand tons each.

Two of these are to be built at Wilmington, and the other at some other port, my informant not being able to tell me. These vessels are to have most powerful engines (oscillating), and are able to run sixteen knots an hour and carry six guns each. They are to be ready by next April, to commence a new campaign on the ocean.

The McClellan-Pendleton ticket reminds us of the unfortunate dog in Munchausen's story, who, while running at full speed, came against a tree with such force as to split himself from snout to tail. Munchausen says he clapped the two halves together and they united, but inadvertently two legs were down. The running gear of the Chicago ticket was similarly botched, and now the Copperheads insist on taking the dogs apart.

Little Charlie came to the table very hungry, and he had his fork in a potato, and the potato transferred to his plate, before he thought of the usual blessing. Looking up to his father, he says, "Pa, you talk to Heaven, while I mash potato."

Our National Fast—Young America generally.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning, and go to church, and hear a populus minister dispense with the gospel."

If a few civil words will render a man happy, he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Let another man light his candle by yours, and yours loses none of its brilliancy by what his gains.

The Northwest-Sanitary Commission shipped \$125,000 worth of stores to the soldiers last month, much of it to Atlanta.

Pay of Postmasters in the Northwest.

The order issued by the Post Office Department, on the 13th of September last says: "By the provisions of an act approved July 1, 1864, the mode of paying postmasters has been changed from commissions to fixed salaries."

"The compensation of the postmaster at New York is fixed at \$6,000 a year; all other officers to be divided into five classes; the first class to receive not more than \$4,000 and not less than \$3,000; the second class to receive less than \$3,000, and not less than \$2,000; the third class to receive less than \$2,000, and not less than \$1,000; the fourth class to receive less than \$1,000, and not less than \$800; the fifth class to receive less than \$800."

That our readers may get an idea of the various classes contemplated by the above act, we name below some of the offices in each class.

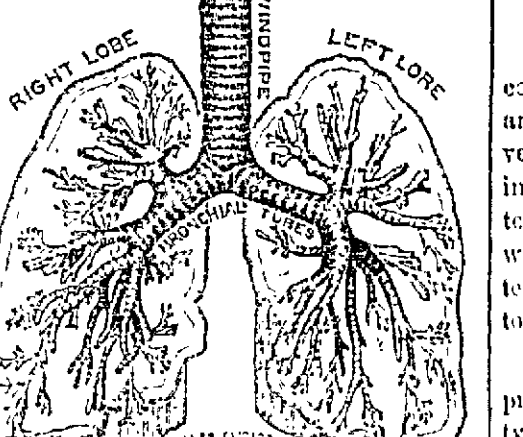
First Class—Janesville, \$3,000; Madison, \$3,500; Milwaukee, \$4,000. Second Class—Fond du Lac, \$2,800; LaCrosse, \$2,500; Oshkosh, \$2,500; Racine, \$2,500; Detroit, \$2,500. Third Class—Appleton, \$1,800; Baraboo, \$1,200; Beaver Dam, \$1,400; Berlin, \$1,400; Columbus, \$1,000; Delevan, \$1,200; Green Bay, \$1,500; Kenosha, \$1,900; Manitowish, \$1,100; Mineral Point, \$1,200; Monroe, \$1,300; Platteville, \$1,100; Portage City, \$1,500; Prairie du Chien, \$1,100; Ripon, \$1,000; Sheboygan, \$1,400; Sparta, \$1,200; Watertown, \$1,900; Wausau, \$1,000; Waupun, \$1,300; Whitewater, \$1,500.

A KIDNAPPER PRISONED.—Fountain Brown, a citizen, has been convicted of kidnapping negroes and selling them into slavery, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor at Alton, Illinois.

Which is the most powerful, the earth or the sea? The sea, of course, it has such heaps of Miracles.

Miscellaneous.

CATARH, THROAT DIS.
RIGHT LOBE LEFT LOBE



ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS!
Early Stages of Consumption!

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Diseases of Women!

And all other Complaints that Lead to Consumption.

Are treated by DR. HALL'S, of the

Wisconsin Throat & Lung Institute,
Myers' Block, Janesville,

by a new method, and with results that are eminently successful in the above class of chronic diseases. The thinking and undisciplined position of the community will not admit the great advantage of a permanent and reliable Institute for the cure of chronic diseases that usually takes the skill of the general practitioner. Dr. Hall takes pleasure in giving way upon application of the new method. Dr. Hall has never encountered a case of this disease he could not cure. The present season is very favorable for applying proper remedies; danger is not to be feared. Your case may be cured this month, not next, today, not tomorrow.

All who are suffering from any of the diseases Dr. Hall makes a specialty in treating, should at least call and investigate the new system for themselves. No person of good sense and sound judgment will without full and careful investigation, denounce as "humbug," that which claims to possess merit. Dr. Hall takes pleasure in giving way upon application of the new method. Dr. Hall has never encountered a case of this disease he could not cure. The present season is very favorable for applying proper remedies; danger is not to be feared. Your case may be cured this month, not next, today, not tomorrow.

The list could be extended to an indefinite length, but the above will suffice.

627 Cass street, Janesville. A fidelity card will cost you nothing.

MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
A statement of the business of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1864:

Number of policies issued..... 6,018
Amount of risks insured..... \$1,254,115.12
Premiums received..... \$81,124.12
Losses paid..... \$1,254,115.12
Losses adjusted and paid..... \$1,254,115.12
Statement of the business of the Company for the corresponding term of the four years:

Policies Premium Out-
insured. stands. stands.
1861 to June 30..... 1,753 \$20,565.43 \$10,509.32
1862 to June 30..... 1,753 20,565.43 10,509.32
1863 to June 30..... 1,753 20,565.43 10,509.32
1864 to June 30..... 1,753 20,565.43 10,509.32
Total..... 6,018 \$81,124.12 \$40,536.64

It is gratifying to the officers, as it must be pleasing to the members, to exhibit the foregoing evidence of the rapid increase of business and the present condition of the Company. The policy, at first advocated by our able and nurturing agents, and confirmed by the unswerving fidelity of the Company to its professions, to which property and home have been a store by the benevolent, and its immense and rapidly increasing business, are at once evidence of its grandeur and popularity.

This great business is its large home endowment, and where it is most known it is in vain for others to solicit the risk. The policy, at first advocated by our able and nurturing agents, and confirmed by the unswerving fidelity of the Company to its professions, to which property and home have been a store by the benevolent, and its immense and rapidly increasing business, are at once evidence of its grandeur and popularity.

Our National Fast—Young America generally.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning, and go to church, and hear a populus minister dispense with the gospel."

If a few civil words will render a man happy, he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Let another man light his candle by yours, and yours loses none of its brilliancy by what his gains.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago, 2:05 P.M. Going South, 12:30 A.M.
From Chicago, 2:05 P.M. Going North, 12:30 A.M.
From Chicago, 2:05 P.M. Going South, 12:30 A.M.
From Chicago, 2:05 P.M. Going North, 12:30 A.M.

Arrival and Departure
of the mail of the Janesville Post Office, on and after July 10th, 1864.

Chicago, through, 2:05 P.M. 12:30 P.M.
Chicago and ways, 2:05 P.M. 12:30 P.M.
Chicago and ways, 2:05 P.M. 12:30 P.M.
Chicago and ways, 2:05 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 9 P.M. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 A.M.
Overland mail to Janesville arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:00 A.M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P.M.

Overland mail to Mineral Point arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 9 P.M. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 A.M.
Overland mail to Janesville arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:00 A.M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P.M.

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Stocks or goods and personal property have increased in value from two to three hundred per cent, since 1862. Have you increased your insurance in proportion? It costs double to build now, over and above what it did in 1862. You may well ask, am I insured? and if so, am I in the companies that are able to stand up against the breakers that are just ahead? Look out for squalls about these days. Grant, Sherman & Co., are likely to injure the small fry. Dimock, at Insurance Headquarters, Lappin's block Janesville, Wis., has the sound Old Companies that have been through the wars before. You will have the same agent to deal with five years from now that you had five years ago and that you have to-day. We pay when we lose. O.C.G.-dawn-e-111.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.
LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., OCT. 1, 1864.
Are you insured? If not now is the time, stores are being put up for the winter, fires are constantly occurring in all directions. Those "very safe risks," first class dwellings, burn every day. A No. 1 brick store and other brick buildings are constantly being destroyed by fire, together with their contents.

E. L. Dimock is agent for all the sound old Eastern Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. You may be burned out to-night, get insured to-day. oct3dawn-e-113.

Having disposed of my photographic rooms, I would say, if any wish for photographs from any of my negatives, they must call immediately as I shall only stay about ten days longer. Oct. 4, 1864. FORTY-SEVEN CLARK.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the M. E. Church of this city takes place next Saturday afternoon, (Oct. 8) at 2 o'clock. The presence of all wishing parts is requested, as the slips will be wanted to the highest bidder.

STILL AHEAD.—At the State Fair just closed, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine again came off triumphant, and was awarded the first premium over all others as the best sewing machine for family use. Law.2ndOct7.

NO PREMIUM FOR WHOLESALE.—Call at the Office on Main Street and examine the work. Mr. E. M. Cox. Oct. 1st, 1864.

THE WEATHER today has been beautiful and balmy as spring. What without showers and gentle sunshine every thing that eats grass is likely to flourish and get a good slash for winter. We are glad of it.

POSTPONEMENT.—The rehearsal of the 12th mass will be postponed to Friday evening next, on account of the recent absence of Mr. Towne, the leader of the Union.

THE 300,000 unfortunate Germans, whom the Russian Generals have driven from their homes find it difficult to obtain a new land to dwell in. The Sultan wished to establish them in Bosnia; but the Bosnians, pleading the difference of language, religion, and race, are no more disposed to support the exodus of the Germans than the Germans of Solle-witz; therefore, has to look out for a new home for his new subjects.

FOR SALE.—Two Farms, one situated in the town of Reed, 2 1/2 miles south of the city, containing 180 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, about 50 acres of timber and the balance of good meadow land, the other is a total of 100 acres, 22 1/2 acres under cultivation, 100 acres of good meadow land, and 100 acres of timber land, both farms are well watered, and the soil is rich and fertile. For further particulars apply to S. L. KIMBLE, Reed, Wis. oct2dawn-e-120.

PLACES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.
TRANSPARENCIES, FLAGS, BANNERS, Badges, Emblems, Spectacles, &c., &c.

Wm. B. Young & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.—The meeting at the Court Room last evening was largely attended, and was a most exciting one in all respects. After some soul stirring instrumental and vocal music, Mr. James Ross of Madison was introduced to the audience, and in a speech of some length, enlisted the close attention of his hearers and was warmly applauded throughout.

At the close of his address the glee club electrified the audience by a spirit stirring piece, after which Col. Gill, of Jefferson, came forward and laid the democracy out in the most approved style, much to the delight of his listeners, as they took occasion to testify. It was a capital meeting, and those gathered left the room at its close, feeling better and stronger, and with the inspiring strains of "Rally Round the Flag" and "The Star Spangled Banner," as played by the band, sounding in their ears.

The rebels at Petersburg seem to have got rid of their noted antipathy to the colored soldiers. Some time ago they made it a rule to keep up a continual fire whenever those soldiers made their appearance. But now they remain as quiet upon that part of the line occupied by the colored troops as at any other point.

The poorest education that teaches self-control is better than the best that neglects it.

Despair not. The course of God's providence may be as winding as his rivers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!
FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT WING!
OUR FORCES SUCCESSFUL!

Reported Rebel Success at Smith Head Gap Entrance!

FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, October 5.—The Herald's City Point correspondent says, in the fight for the South side railroad about 2000 prisoners fell into the hands of the rebels belonging principally to the 51st N. Y., 21st Pa., and 7th R. I. But both Times and World's special from the scene of action, put the number at only a few hundred.

New York, October 5.—The Herald's correspondent with the cavalry on the left of the Army of the Potomac says. In the cavalry fight on Saturday the rebels were led by Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. Butten, W. H. Lee, Denney and Young, each with a brigade. They thought to secure an easy victory, and they succeeded in driving our small force which was commanded by Gen. Davis from the lines of the slight elevation, and, dismounting three brigades, made a desperate attempt to dislodge us. Our force consisted of the 1st N. Y., 1st Mar., 6th Ohio, 10th N. Y., and a battalion of the 1st Pennsylvania with four guns.

The fight was terrible. Time and again the rebels charged up to within a few feet of the line, and were hurled back with deadly showers of bullets. They then attempted a flank movement, at the same time charging the breastworks, but they met with a reception that they were glad to return. Their loss was heavy. As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy were falling back, our men climbed their breastworks, and with a cheer, charged the flying rebel. Our loss was slight.

Hampton's Army Potomac, October 4.—The fight which prevailed in front of Petersburg on Sunday, we found our dead entirely stripped of clothing, and as the rebels were so close, several being wounded and falling to the ground.

General Meade, Oct. 4.—Steamer from Point of Rocks reports Gen. Torrey has captured 1 and captured 1 rebel battery on New Market road.

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The Prescott Journal of Oct. 1st says last Monday evening as Patrick, son of Martin McDann of River Falls, was returning home from the village he met with a very serious accident. The night was extremely dark and by some mistake he drove off the bridge over Rocky Branch, smashing the wagon and instantly killing the horse. The boy was severely injured, but it is thought he will recover. He is about 17 years old.

"The Jackson County Banner says a stack of grain belonging to Mr. Wilson Dunn, of that town, was struck by lightning and consumed, also burning another that stood close by. Others in close proximity were saved by the timely assistance of the crews of two threshing machines. This loss is 50 bushels of wheat, 50 of barley, and 200 of oats.

The New York World's Washington special says: "It is believed that the statements made in Richmond papers, that General Grant has been reinforced with forty-five thousand men, are greatly below the actual estimate. The troops which have gone forward to him within the past two weeks are very numerous, exceeding, in fact, the representations of the most sanguine patriot. The large majority of these men are, it is true, recruits, and many of them drafted men, but they are immediately placed in the ranks with veteran soldiers, and will soon become efficient soldiers.

The New York correspondent of the London Times says: McClellan's chances for the Presidency are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which, ordinarily, conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the "extirpation of slavery," and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly, to that great wing of the Democratic party whose sympathies are with the South.

Before General Banks left New Orleans, the Louisiana Legislature waited on him in a body and a deputation of the workingmen of New Orleans presented him with an address, in which they said he was an exhibition of what the workingmen could accomplish. The General replied that he considered the workingmen the most loyal class of the community, and that he accepted their visit as the proudest honor he had received.

The Union platform treats the rebellion as a wicked and unjustifiable, and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to make one, by constraining the rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Democratic platform nowhere condemns the rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

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Mrs. Francis Hoeflen, a young German lady, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday last from Norwich, Conn. Her body was found on Monday in the Shattuck River. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict that she came to her death from unknown causes. There is much excitement, as the affair is wrapped in mystery. The general opinion is that a murder has been committed.

Poplar Grove Church, near which Gen. Meade's camp is located, is on the Railroad from Petersburg to Lynchburg and Danville, called the South Side Railroad. If Meade's position commands this road, we suppose it does, Petersburg has now no connections with the South, except through Richmond. How long can the city be held, unless Meade is dislodged?

On Saturday last, a gentleman arrived in Detroit, from the East, whose business leads him to visit bookellers and stationers. He had the curiosity to ascertain their profits, and made the inquiry in each place he visited. He found that out of 174 booksellers and stationers, 171 were for Lincoln and three were for McClellan. Knowledge is patriotism.

A curious case is about to be tried in Paris. A lady is about to prove in open court that she is not the mother of her children, or rather the children which her husband claims to her. The matter is to be demonstrated by decisive arguments, the lady herself demanding to plead.

PAY OF SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.—It may not be generally known that the pay due our soldiers in Southern prisons can be obtained by their wives, on the presentation by the latter of the proper vouchers to the Pay Department in Washington.

OLD IRONSIDES AFTER WILMINGTON.—Rear Admiral Farragut has been assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron relieving Admiral Lee who has been appointed to duty in command of the Department of the Gulf.

A rumor prevailed in New York last night, of the death of Gen. Butler. There is no authentication of it.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1864.

NUMBER 186.

A Fight in Florida.

A private letter from Pensacola, received in New Orleans (says the Era), gives the subjoined interesting particulars of the expedition in Florida, sent out by General Asboth, in the latter part of last month:

"Captain Eugene P. Roberts and his noble company A (the regiment is the Eighty-second United States colored infantry) was complimented in General Orders for a successful charge on the rebel earthworks known as Fort Pensacola, at the Fifteen-mile house, on the Pensacola railroad, wherein the colors of the Seventh Alabama (rebel) cavalry regiment were captured, besides a large number of horses, sabres, rifles, corn, cattle, ammunition, etc., and some twenty-two rebel privates and three lieutenants were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. The rebel loss was as follows: Three privates killed, eight wounded and eleven captured. The only loss on our side was one man mortally wounded and a horse killed.

"We destroyed by fire their new earth and log breastworks, besides all the buildings at the station. Before the charge was made, Captain Roberts skirmished three miles through the pine woods, the rebels steadily falling back before him, when he suddenly came upon the breastworks. It was at once perceived that the enemy was endeavoring to entrap our men, but as the line of rebels rose above the works to fire, an order was given for the black troops to lie down, and the whole volley whistled harmlessly over their heads.

"In the dense smoke, Captain Roberts and his men crawled up to within fifty yards of the works, when the captain ordered a charge. With bayonets fixed, they started with a yell and cleared the works, and made the captures, as above stated."

The letter from which the above is taken pays the colored soldiers a high compliment, and says "they have not only proved that they will fight, but as clean, orderly, well-disciplined troops they cannot be surpassed."

The Graveyards of Atlanta.

The Atlanta Commercial says:

"Avaling myself of the spirit that is now universally prevalent, to-day I wandered through the City Cemetery among the dead, and there found many a mark to indicate the spot where rests the hope of many a dying southern man and wife. The grounds comprise about ten acres, more than half of which is covered with the victims of war, civil and rebel officers and privates, all crowded together close that their coffins must touch each other. The part used as the rebel burying-ground is about four acres, and all the graves are marked, some with neat yet unassuming marble slabs. At least eight or ten thousand rebel dead must sleep in those narrow trenches. In an obscure corner I found the plot set apart for deceased federal prisoners, and, halting, I read upon the headboards many names of families from Maine to Nebraska, and remembering that at home in the great North there are scores of crushed hearts who know not where their dear ones sleep, I felt that an hour could not be better spent than in deciphering the almost obliterated pencil marks upon the slabs. Upon none of the graves, however, I observed aught to offend the tender sensibilities of the friends of the dead who lay there awaiting the resurrection which alone

"Can awake them to glory again."

"In every instance where the name of the sleeper is unknown, the inscription is not an unknown Yankee, as formerly, but a federal soldier, name unknown."

A London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 10th inst., says that an agent of Jeff. Davis' Government has arrived in England, from the South, who has negotiated for several thousand tons of railroad iron to mend the Southern railroads. The rails are light, and about half the weight of ordinary rails, and are to be paid in cotton. Besides the rails, ten plates, and one half inches in thickness, have been contracted for, to construct three fast iron-clad vessels of about a thousand tons each.

Two of these are to be built at Wilmington, and the other at some other port, my informant not being able to tell me. These vessels are to have most powerful engines (oscillating), and be able to run sixteen knots an hour and carry six guns each. They are to be ready by next April, to commence a new campaign on the ocean.

The McClellan-Pendleton dog in Munichausen's story, who, while running at full speed, came against a tree with such force as to split himself from snout to tail. Munichausen says he clapped the two halves together and they united, but in inadvertently two legs were down. The running gear of the Chicago ticket was similarly bolted, and now the Copperheads insist on taking the dogs apart.

Little Charlie came to the table very hungry, and he had his fork in a potato, and the potato transferred to his plate, before he thought of the usual blessing. Looking up to his father, he says, "Pa, you talk to Heaven, while I mash potato."

Our National Fast—Young America generally.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much," replied Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much now as to get up early on Sunday morning, and go to church, and hear a popular minister dispense with the gospel."

If a few civil words will render a man happy, he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Let another man light his candle by yours, and yours loses none of its brilliancy by what his gains.

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission shipped \$125,000 worth of stores to the soldiers last month, much of it to Atlanta.

Pay of Postmasters in the Northwest.

The order issued by the Post Office Department, on the 13th of September last says:

"By the provisions of an act approved July 1, 1864, the mode of paying postmasters has been changed from commissions to fixed salaries.

"The compensation of the postmaster at New York is fixed at \$3,000 a year; all other offices to be divided into five classes; the first class to receive not more than \$4,000 and not less than \$3,000; the second class to receive less than \$3,000, and not less than \$2,000; the third class to receive less than \$2,000, and not less than \$1,000; the fourth class to receive less than \$1,000, and not less than \$500; the fifth class to receive less than \$500.

Various readers may get an idea of the various classes contemplated by the above act, we name below some of the offices in each class.

First Class—Janesville, \$3,000; Madison, \$3,000; Milwaukee, \$3,000; Second Class—Fond du Lac, \$2,800; Racine, \$2,500; Oshkosh, \$2,600; LaCrosse, \$2,500; DeS Moines, \$2,500; Third Class—Arlington, \$1,800; Baraboo, \$1,200; Beaver Dam, \$1,400; Berlin, \$1,400; Columbus, \$1,000; DeCatur, \$1,000; Green Bay, \$1,000; Kenosha, \$1,000; Manitowish, \$1,000; Mineral Point, \$1,000; Monroe, \$1,000; Platteville, \$1,000; Portage City, \$1,000; Prairie du Chien, \$1,000; Ripon, \$1,000; Sheboygan, \$1,000; Sparta, \$1,000; Watertown, \$1,000; Wausau, \$1,000; Waupun, \$1,000; Whitewater, \$1,000.

A KIDNAPER PUNISHED.—Fountain Brown, a citizen, has been convicted of kidnapping negroes and selling them into slavery, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor at Alton, Illinois.

Which is the most powerful, the earth or the sea? The sea, of course, it has such heaps of Muscles.

Miscellaneous.

CATARRH, THROAT DISEASE.

RIGHT LOSE LEFT LOSE

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS!

Early Stages of Consumption!

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Diseases of Women!

And all other Complaints that Lead to Consumption.

Are treated by DR. HALL, at the

Wisconsin Throat & Lung Institute,

Myers' Block, Janesville,

by a new method, and with remedies that are eminently

safe and reliable, and which are in the hands of the

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LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

MIL. & Prairie du Chien.

Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after

May 15th, 1864.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

From Chicago, 2:10 P. M. Going South. 12:35 A. M.

From Chicago, 2:10 P. M. Going North. 12:35 A. M.

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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**HENRY F. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,
2nd District—**J. O. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**
FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**
2nd Dist.—**E. P. KING.**
3rd Dist.—**SOLOMON C. CARR.**
4th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**
5th District—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
" Register of Deeds—**C. C. KEELER.**
" County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDREDGE, JR.**
" Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. L. JAMES.**
" Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN.**
" District Attorney—**JOHN H. BENNETT.**
" County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**
" Coroner—**S. C. BURMAN.**

The Registry Law.

Our readers must be aware that at the last session of our legislature a Registry Law was passed, and it seems necessary that every voter should understand its provisions. We will try in as small a space as possible, to give the requirements of the law.

The inspectors of elections constitute a "board of registry" who are to meet on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the general election, and make a list of the qualified voters of the district in which they are inspectors, and may sit two days, if the number of voters in their district at the preceding general election exceed four hundred. The registers made by the said boards are to contain the list of qualified voters alphabetically arranged, and in cities and incorporated villages, the register is to contain the number of the dwellings, if there be a number, and the name of the street in which each voter resides. These names are to be taken from the poll lists of the last general election, and the board shall enter the names of all other persons who are well known to them to be electors in their respective districts; and the names of all persons on said poll-lists who have died or removed from the district, shall be omitted from the register. Four copies of the register are to be made and certified by the board, the original list to be filed with the town clerks, each member of the board to keep a copy, and one copy to be posted in the room in which the board hold their meeting. The board may also cause the list to be published in a newspaper in the county in which the election district is situated, at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name printed. The board are to meet on the Tuesday preceding the election, for the purpose of revising and correcting the lists, and to hold their session two days in cities, meeting at eight o'clock a. m. and remaining in session until nine p. m. each day. In other districts the meeting is to be from nine a. m. to seven p. m. of the first mentioned day. At such meetings, all persons residing and entitled to vote in the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections of the registry, and one of the lists kept by the inspectors shall be used for the purpose of making corrections and additions. Any elector residing in the district may appear before the board and require his name to be entered upon the list, subject to challenge by the inspectors or by any other person whose name is upon the list. Four copies of the corrected list are also to be made, one of which is to be kept by the inspector, to be used on election day to check off the names of those who have voted. If any voter shall have been finally omitted, his voter shall not be received unless he furnish the board his written affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing before the board at the time for correction, and the oath of a householder in his district that he knows such voter to be an inhabitant of the district. Any person causing his name to be entered in more than one election district, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the district where said entry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, and any person causing, aiding or abetting any person in any manner in either of said acts, shall be punished for each and every offense by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year.

Such are the principal provisions of the Registry law, and it will be seen by them that every voter who wishes to cast his vote at the ensuing election, should see that his name is properly registered. Let all such voters act accordingly.

LAZARUS POWELL ON McCLELLAN.—"As a peace man, who has opposed this war from the beginning, never having voted a man or a dollar to carry it on, I never will occupy the position of one approving of the war or of the unjust acts connected with it; but I believe that General McClellan, as the nominee of this convention, should receive my support, and he will have it—my warm, hearty, zealous support.

A soldier, who was reading inscriptions on the transparencies in a Democratic procession in Trenton, and discovered nothing inscribed thereon but abuse of the President of the United States and insult at our own Government, turned to a companion and exclaimed: "I say, Jim, this is the first rebel raid we've seen since we left Virginia."

Letter from the Federal Capital.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1864.

Still they come, cheering news—victories, victories, victories. Grant has moved. The critical moment seems to have arrived. The magnificent and sweeping race up the Shenandoah Valley made by Sheridan, in which he has driven Early over 100 miles in one week, and defeated him in two pitched battles, has carried consternation into the rebel capital. Loud calls are made for the reinforcement of Early, by Lee, and probably he will try to do it, but just at this juncture that wary old watch dog, Grant, calls out "check," and by a vigorous move to the north bank of the James, makes an advance towards Richmond and at the first blow, succeeds in capturing an advantageous position with 15 pieces of artillery.

Often have I sat for hours and watched skillful chess players with intense interest. But this game now being played by Grant and Lee, has been more interesting. I have watched it from this stand point for months with intense interest, studying maps, and getting all the information in detail, possible. From all the indications I have seen, I have been prepared to hear at any time within the last few days, that Lee was evacuating Petersburg and withdrawing from the south bank of the Appomattox. And yet when he does it, he virtually relinquishes Richmond, for he exposes the Danville and Southern Lynchburg roads to continual raids from Grant's army. Petersburg is emphatically the key to Richmond, and yet to defend the former requires a long line of defenses and more troops than Lee has to spare, especially when called upon to reinforce Early and protect his northern line of communications with Lynchburg.

Although Lynchburg is the key to the Rebel Capital, there is a side-door at which Grant has just now been rapping, as much as to say, take care Lee, or I will go in this way, and it is because of the danger that Grant may go in that way, and the necessity of reinforcing Early, that Lee will be obliged, ere long to evacuate Petersburg. When he does so, the question arises, where will he go? To fall back closer to Richmond is to be eventually starved out. There is no question of Lee's ability to defend Richmond for a long time, against most any force that can be brought against it, should he see fit to concentrate his forces within its fortifications, providing he has ample supply of provisions and ammunition. But there is the rub. To give up Richmond is to almost give up the contest, and yet by retreating to Lynchburg or Danville, he could prolong the war. Which will he do? Allow himself to be shut up in Richmond, and thus cut off from Wilmington and his supplies, or will he retire to Danville, thus keeping his connection with Wilmington, and continue the contest? He must do one or the other soon. If he cannot reinforce Early and retain a very strong hold on Petersburg. If he does not reinforce Early Sheridan's triumphant legions will be heard from between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. Turn which way he will, and the prospect is dark and gloomy for Lee. My impression is that he will hold his position if possible, even with contracted lines, until the November elections. If the Administration is sustained by the people, by good raising majorities, Richmond will be evacuated. Should McClellan be elected, Lee will have hopes, and he will stand a siege before he thinks of evacuation.

One of the best and most significant omens, is the ordering of Farragut to the North Atlantic squadron. Mobile is sealed up, and it is of infinitely more importance to seal up the Harbor of Wilmington, than it is to take Mobile just now. Wilmington, is in a great measure the life of the rebellion. Shut that port up and the foreign supplies will be stopped, and the sending of that gallant old sailor Farragut to that command looks like work in earnest. There has been a feeling, a growing feeling, that the blockade at Wilmington was too profitable to Admiral Lee and his subordinates. "That it would be for his pecuniary profit to allow some vessels to go through, is clear. Had the blockade been rigidly enforced, so that it was decidedly a losing business, but few would attempt to run it, but by letting one out of three run it, it would be profitable to the rebels, and thus they would continue the business, briskly, while the vessels captured, (and there would be more to capture, when the business was brisk than when dull,) would pay the squadron well. There are so many suspicious men still among our officers, that people are inclined to entertain ideas relative to the Wilmington blockade such as I have written. They may be just or unjust to Admiral Lee, and I hope they will prove unjust.

The draft will be closed in this District tomorrow. It has progressed slowly and quietly. On the 5th of September the number to be raised was over 2000. A reduction was made in the enrollment of 23 per cent, and credits were allowed for naval and other enlistments, leaving about 1500 men to be furnished. But little was done prior to the 1st of September in filling the quota, save what was done by individuals in putting in substitutes. Finding that a draft was coming with no hope of postponement, quite a large number formed themselves into Clubs for mutual protection. One of these Clubs numbered 500 members, each paying \$100, the funds going to the men belonging to the Club, that were drafted. Each drafted man of that Club will receive about \$1,000 with which to procure his substitute. Meetings have been held in different parts of the city for the last three weeks, every night, and committees have been hard at work raising men and money. At the last hour, almost, the City Council appropriated \$50,000 to aid in procuring men. Had these efforts been made in July or August there would have been no draft here, but this is a slow city in all such matters.

The Wisconsin men resident here met last evening at the Union League Room, and organized a "Lincoln Badger Club," for the purpose of aiding in the election of Lincoln and Johnson, by the distribution of documents. Bradford Rixford, of Oshkosh, was elected President; Norman Eastman, of La Crosse, Vice President; Malcolm Graham, of Vernon County, Secretary; G. B. Holden of Monroe County, Treasurer. An effort was made in July to organize a Club, but the raid seriously interfered at that time. Now we are ready for work.

The Lincoln and Johnson men of East Washington, or the Navy Yard portion of the city, had a rousing meeting night before last. Governor Randall was the principal speaker, and made one of his telling speeches, keeping his audience on the qui vive all the time. He was well received and made a good impression, as was evident from the repeated cheers and applause that followed his frequent hits at democracy and copperheadism. The Governor leaves Sunday night for Indiana.

There are rumors of a change in the Head of the Interior Department. Judge Usher will probably take the vacant judgeship recently filled by the Hon. Caleb B. Smith and Judge White, Hon. John D. Defrees, and Hon. J. M. Edmunds are talked of as candidates for the Secretaryship. Both are good men. Hon. J. M. Edmunds is now the head of the Land Office and is a very efficient officer; a man of sound common sense judgment, with a clear head and a vigorous mind. He is a fine executive officer and a rigid economist.

The country is more indebted to him than it is generally aware of. It was under his auspices that the Union League was organized in Washington, and through his energy that it was spread throughout the country in the winter of 1862-3 (a dark period of the country's history) and aided us materially in winning the political victories of 1863. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, he has faithfully and energetically labored with this instrumentality in his hands to sustain the Administration, and right well has he done his work. A more unselfish and faithful man could not have been made the head of that powerful organization, and in his hands it has done a noble work. No worthier or more deserving man could be selected by the President for Secretary of the Interior, should there be a vacancy to fill, than Hon. J. M. Edmunds, of Michigan.

Observer.

Deserters from the Draft to be Pressed into the British Service.

There is no peace for the wicked, for a new method has been discovered to compel them to make war. The deserters from the draft who have taken refuge in Canada to escape military duty here, have recently been attacked by the military authorities there, and find themselves very much like Noah's first dove. The souls of the few of these poltroons deserve no resting place, and we hope they will find none. Under the laws of this State, if they return, they may be arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment, under the laws of the United States they will be treated as deserters, if they remain in Canada they will be pressed into the military service. There is certainly a pleasant prospect before these people, and we doubt whether they will find a foreign service as agreeable as our own. For the benefit of those drafted men who may contemplate Canada as a place of refuge from the oppressions of our Government, we publish the following order from the British military authorities:

HEADQUARTERS, Quebec, Sep. 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America, who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Captain R. Stanhope Wilkes, of Her Majesty's service, at his headquarters, Clifton House, Clifton, C. W. for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's Government.

All persons failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to military arrest, fine and imprisonment.

Refugees and exiles seeking protection of this Government must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection.

By order.

"Little Mac"—When before in the history of the world did a party or a cause find matter for felicitation in the *diffidence* of its idol or leader? History is full of the deeds of great men, who, in the splendor of their virtues, or the grandeur of their performances, achieved greatness, became great and were called great. A long list of warriors and heroes, both of antiquity and in modern times, earned the addition or prefix of "the Great," and as such will be handed down to and be recognized by all posterity. Alexander "the Great," Pompey "the Great," the great Turenne, the great Duke of Marlborough, Frederick the Great, the great Napoleon, the great Wellington, and the great Washington are familiar examples. But with our present subject, the case is reversed.

The Commander of the armies of the American Republic after fourteen months of service, is immortalized by the grave title of "Little Mac." He is personified by the spectre of *diminutiveness*!

"Little Mac" in comparison with other eminent or famous men, is in a growingly small by degrees and beautifully less all the while. By the time this campaign is over, the "little" man will have shrunk out of bulk and sight! "Little Mac," indeed! How suggestive.—*Syracuse Journal.*

EARLY'S DEFEAT.—General Early has been forced back from Fisher's Hill with the loss of twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy are following up their success in the valley with great vigor. Sheridan is determined not to permit his opportunity to slip without making the most of it.

There seems to have been bad management in these affairs in the valley. The duty of ascertaining this, and taking steps to retrieve our fortunes, is with Gen. Lee. As it could not be entrusted to a bluffer and better hands, it is necessary for the people to be over anxious or very unhappy. Want of co-operation, more than the overpowering numbers of the enemy, have produced the late disasters in the valley. The presence of two Lieutenant Generals, the one not subordinate to the other, but intended to co-operate, has prevented, when there should have been concentration. The presence of Longstreet in the valley would restore unity of command and check the advance of the enemy. A thorough, radical change of commanders, and to a great extent, of troops, is now required in the valley.—*Richmond Enquirer*, Sept. 25.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the skin from a leaden to a peachy path, texture of existing blemishes, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the halls of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every body should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who have been contesting the Mustang Liniment under pretense of proprietorship, have been thoroughly exposed by the Courts. To guard against further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private steel plate to come stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *fac simile* of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There is hardly a household in the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best liniment in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lacerations, swells, lites, cuts, kicked breasts, strained loins, &c., it is a Sovereign Remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all Druggists.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

DIARRHÆA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Corvinton, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Corvinton, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another case he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar items from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is the best short-time remedy of our men by a very long condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case an hopeless case. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases right at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It may save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.
E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin.
850GrandSt.N.Y.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.
LAFAYETTE BLOCK, JANESVILLE, SEPT. 23, 1864.

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.—Insure on the Lakes. E. L. Dimock is agent for the Home, of New York. Cash assets Three Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. The Home insures against fire and risks of navigation on Lakes, Rivers, Canal and Rail.

sept24d2wec3.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.
LAFAYETTE BLOCK, JANESVILLE, SEPT. 23, 1864.

E. L. Dimock, is agent for the *Old Hartford*, of Hartford, Conn., established in 1810, has been through all the wars and now has net cash assets amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Sept23d2wec6.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.
LAFAYETTE BLOCK, JANESVILLE, SEPT. 23, 1864.

The Security Insurance of New York, now have a cash capital of one million of dollars all paid in, and a surplus of half a million, being the largest capital of any participating company in the United States. For the year 1863 they divided 55 per cent, being 75 per cent. of their net profits.

E. L. Dimock, ag't
sept24d2wec2.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY.
Dr. STRICKLAND'S Tonic.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.
aug23d4w1y.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. d4d4w

NERVOUS DISEASES
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COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealers. Jan23d4w1y

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.

We can confidently recommend to the suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellin's Compound Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is without any disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellin's Compound Balsam is one of the best preparations now in use, and is what its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.
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LYON'S KATHAIKON.

Kathaiakon is from the Greek word "Kathar," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair. It is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It softens the hair and cools and cleanses the scalp. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray. It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathaiakon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

Miscellaneous.

D. R. BURRUS

Myers Block, first door to the right of Dr. Hale's, Third and Long Streets, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Here all corruptions of the body may be exchanged for the pure and healthy blood. The blood is the life of the body, and it is the most important element in the system. It is the blood that gives the body its color, its strength, and its vitality. It is the blood that carries the food and the oxygen to the various parts of the body, and it is the blood that carries the waste matter away from the body. If the blood is impure, the body will be weak and diseased. If the blood is pure, the body will be strong and healthy.

They are set on a condensed vegetable plasma which builds up in a very superior style, susceptible of the highest polish and twice as strong as the common rubber plates; and are made with the table size chambers which adhere with such tenacity that 15 or 20 pounds weight will not detach them; yet they are perfectly easy in the mouth.

Or all the teeth in which nothing is subject, there are none that equal that little *Teeth the Teeth*, the best of all devices, which we cure in less than three minutes. DR. BURRUS'S
Janesville, Sept. 23, 1864. sept24d4w1y

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PAYNE & LEAVITT.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK CASH STORE!!

MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1864.

POSTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY DUMP & J

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relied upon in case of sickness, where a pure
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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Painters' Articles, &c., &c., for sale at
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J. S. BELLOWS, Licensed Auctioneer,
county. Shoplere, Aug. 20, '61.

My Duty;—We have used your works in my family, and think it our duty to keep them in use. I desire to keep it; and in recommending it to others, reduce the labor and expense of the tractants.

Jamesville, July 15, 1861.

Please call at my Saw, Mill and Depot, Main street, and get one on trial, and if it does not suit, return it and your money back.

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COAL! COAL!—200 tons
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1

REMOVAL-DR. HARRIS
I have moved his Throat and Lung
Mucous House Block, over Cowell's Dr.

1

has re-
to th
re.

and disease control

9th day of
M. Schuyler, at
dark bay horse
ner is requested
to him away.
SCHUYLER.

Joseph M. FINE, Treasurer
of the City of New York and
Resident of New York

**Ink, Pens,
&c.,**

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the
walk in front of the E. B. Jonesville, all that piece
city and state of Wisconsin
part of the west half of
tion one, town two, north
taining eighteen acres
land situated in the
half of said south west
much and such part
satisfy the amount due
with costs of sale. R. T.

Robert T. Lawton .
 sued out of the Circuit

of that day, on the site of the National Bank, in the city of Rock Island, in Rock County, Iowa, and distinguished by the well known and distinguished landmarks known and distinguished by the south west quarter of a section of range twelve east, of township one north, being a square piece of land, the west corner of said west quarter of said section; or of as shall be sufficient to identify the plaintiff in said judgment. Dated this 29th day of September, 1884.